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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST—
FAIR.
Barometer 30.85.

May 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 3 p.m. 76
Humidity 93 85

May 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 75
Humidity 83 43

7931 日二廿月三

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

四拜禮 號二月五英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMANS' BIGGEST EFFORT.

DEFEATED BY A RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE.

"PERILOUS WEEKS BEFORE US."

Enemy Employ Thirty Fresh Divisions.

London, April 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on April 30, says:—Yesterday's attack was the biggest effort the Germans have yet made during the Flanders offensive, the Germans employing about thirty fresh divisions from close reserve in addition to the large number of divisions in position at the beginning of the battle. At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground, but supports promptly arrived and drove the Germans back. A satisfactory feature of the struggle is the fact that the Allies employed a relatively small force to defeat the enemy.

Large Number of Enemy Prisoners Taken.

London, April 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of April 30, says:—To-day has been all quiet on the Flanders battlefield. The French counter-attack last evening was brilliantly successful, not only recovering the ground on the southern slope of Scherpenberg, but also advancing the line to a depth of fifteen hundred yards astride the Dranonge Road. Losses changed hands several times but finally the Germans were well beyond the eastern fringe thereof. Desperate struggles occurred in the ruins of the village between small parties, there being much bayonet fighting. A fine bayonet charge was made by one of our brigades, just as the enemy was wavering in the face of a furious fusillade. A brief rest ensued. The Franco-British took a large number of prisoners during the day but fewer than the magnitude of the struggle would lead one to expect, owing to the desperate hand-to-hand character of the fighting. Prisoners show considerable dejection at the failure of Von Arnim's heavy thrust and admit that the task ahead of the German army threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its manhood.

Battle Analogous To That of Verdun.

London, April 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring on April 30, says:—Yesterday British tanks assisted the French infantry in clearing German machine gun nests out of Hangard Wood. The enemy has hitherto engaged 140 divisions, or nearly two million men. He has besides, in France, fresh divisions which can still be brought into the fight and also reserves in depots in France and Germany. It must therefore be assumed that he can reconstitute his exhausted divisions rapidly, but what he cannot do is to refill the depleted units with officers and men of the same quality and degree of training. Months of intensive battle must be reckoned with before the enemy is reduced to the pitch of exhaustion. We have several perilous weeks before us but have every reason to await the issue calmly. The battle as it progresses presents analogies to that of Verdun which are of the best augury for the future. The Germans present objectives in Picardy and Flanders, if attained, would probably serve as a departure line for the final great effort. As their striking power was exhausted on the Meuse in 1916, so it will be in 1918 on the Somme, Avre and Lys.

Eight Enemy Machines Brought Down.

London, April 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting an aviation, says:—Our airmen dropped 275 bombs on enemy troops to the east of Loos and also machine-gunned them. We brought down eight machines, but only two of ours are missing.

Heavy Fighting in The Noyon Sector.

London, May 1.
A French communique says:—There is a violent bombardment in the region of Hangard. A German attack in the sector of Noyon resulted in heavy fighting. We ejected the enemy from advanced elements, where in the first rush he gained a footing. We re-established the line.

British Rush Enemy Posts in Meteren Sector.

London, May 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a report states:—We repulsed an attack on a post in the neighbourhood of St. Julien. We rushed enemy posts in the Meteren sector, taking a number of prisoners. The French have improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Loos.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

British Forces Advance North of Bagdad.

London, April 30.
A Mesopotamia official message states:—Our forces have advanced north of Bagdad along the road leading to Mosul, via Kirkuk and Kerkuk. We capture Kirkuk on April 27 taking forty prisoners. The Turks retreated rapidly towards Kerkuk but our cavalry overtook them and charged one column killing over a hundred and capturing 633 and much war material. Our cavalry forced a passage at Amnuk at a point south-west of Tushkumli on April 28 and simultaneously our main forces reached that river. Cavalry in the early morning of April 29 got astride the enemy's communications towards Terc upon which the infantry advanced and captured Tushkumli capturing three hundred prisoners and six guns. We continue to pursue them to the north.

GERMAN SLAVE-DRIVING METHODS.

Harsh Treatment of Belgian Deportees.

London, April 30.
Reuter's letters that 25,000 Belgian men and boys are being compelled to work militarily behind the German lines, in the region of Valenciennes and Maubeuge alone, under the whip of German sentries. The mortality in the deportees camps is terrible and the numbers sent back as unfit are replaced by fresh recruits.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

Government's Policy to be Kept in Abeyance.

London, May 1.
An Order in Council has been gazetted further postponing the operation of the National Service Order as regards Ireland. The *Daily News* says that the Government has decided to keep the Irish conscription policy in abeyance for a few weeks to see what measure of success the Home Rule Bill will achieve. The Government hope to introduce the Home Rule Bill next week.

Ecclesiastical Interference Decried.

London, May 1.
The Council of the Catholic Union of Great Britain has passed a resolution regretting the action of the Irish Catholic Bishops in resisting conscription, expressing the opinion that it is just and right for people in every portion of the United Kingdom to share in the defence of the Empire and the liberties of mankind. The Union views with misgiving ecclesiastical interference in temporal political questions. It requests the President of the Union, Admiral Lord Kerr, to forward the resolutions to the Pope.

A Deputation to the Premier.

London, May 1.
The *Daily Telegraph* says that the members of the Labour deputation who waited on the Premier in the House of Commons, respecting the Irish Conscription, admit that Mr. Lloyd George spoke to the deputation with frankness and firmness and listened most patiently to a reasoned statement prepared by Mr. Arthur Henderson, from representations made to the deputation by Irish Trade Unionists and a lengthy explanation by Mr. Thomas, M.P., who has been in Ireland on railwaymen's business. The Premier promised that the Cabinet would fully consider the labour representations, but held no hope so far as he was personally concerned of any change of policy on the part of the Government. Mr. Lloyd George, in a powerful speech, insisted that equal rights of citizenship involved equality of duty and responsibility, and Ireland cannot take all the advantages accruing to its association with Great Britain while refusing to bear a share of the burdens and sacrifices of the United Kingdom of which it was a part.

The *Daily Telegraph* recalls that Ireland has not refused the gift of Old Age Pensions from the English Parliament nor an advance of money for land purchase and the building of labourers cottages. Many Labourites in and out of Parliament share the Premier's view and those Labourites who oppose conscription for Ireland do so not from principle but because they believe that it is unwise in the existing circumstances.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

Sir Douglas Haig's Order.

London, April 30.
Her Majesty the Queen's letter, cabled on April 28, has been published in a special Order of the Day, for the information of the troops in France, with the following telegram to the Queen from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, which says:—"The message from Her Majesty the Queen sent to the Army and Air Forces in the name of the women of the British Empire, will inspire with new strength and fresh determination all those brave men from every part of the Empire who, on the battlefields of France and Flanders are fighting so gallantly for all they hold most dear. They who with their own eyes daily see the women and children homeless in once peaceful villages and towns once prosperous, now ruined and in flames, have resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering. No peril can be too great and no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate. Side by side with our gallant Allies whose wrong we feel as our own, and as our own have determined to set right, we will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved. In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire to which Her Majesty's gracious message has given such moving expression."

PRUSSIA'S ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

Squabbling in The Reichstag.

London, May 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam in the Prussian Diet, Herr Speer of the Centre Party, moved an adjournment of the Electoral Reform Bill till after the war. The Minister Friedberg said that the postponement would mean the gravest danger to internal peace. The Socialist Herr H. Haumann, amid shouts of "Traitor," said that if the motion was passed he would call upon the soldiers at the front to cease fighting. The motion was rejected by 333 votes to 60. Count Hertling said that the Government would not accept the clause in favour of pluralistic suffrage, because they considered that the promise of equal suffrage must be redeemed, but the Government would benevolently examine the suggestion for preventing too radical reforms. Count Hertling warned the House that what was refused to-day might be strung from it later amid national convulsions. Herr Porich of the Centre Party, promised that the majority of his party would vote for the B.I. The debate was adjourned.

COMPLIMENT TO THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, May 1.
The Inter-Allied Naval Council has expressed to the British Navy their admiration of the coolness and reckless courage displayed in the attack on Osend and Zebrugg and the rapidity with which the objectives were achieved despite the enormous difficulties and desperate resistance of the enemy. The First Lord of the Admiralty acknowledged the Navy's pride at receiving so gratifying testimony from the naval representatives of the Allies.

London, April 30.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir Charles Swinfen Eady becomes the Master of the Rolls; Mr. Duke, K.C., Secretary for Ireland, succeeding him as Lord Chief Justice of Appeal.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE REQUISITIONED DUTCH SHIPS.

Reply To Holland.

London, May 1.
A publication on Thursday was the first British reply to the Netherlands Note concerning the requisitioning of shipping in Allied ports. It regrets that the allegations published in the Netherlands are calculated to raise a misconception of what has occurred since the Anglo-Dutch negotiations which began in London in November, 1917. The reply traces the negotiations which led to the drawing up of the proposed basis of the agreement, which Holland failed to ratify. Referring to the media *visendi* of the agreement reached on January 20, regarding the shipping between the Netherlands and the United States, the reply states that this undoubtedly broke down owing to German opposition. The same influence operated in the case of the tonnage clauses in the proposed basis of the agreement. The British reply points out that the subsequent effort to arrive at a mutual arrangement was nullified by the Netherlands objection to the employment of ships militarily or armed. Upon this the requisitioning which had already been mooted to the Dutch Delegate became inevitable, otherwise the Central Powers would achieve their very object of immobilizing Dutch tonnage. British assurances given on March 21 regarding the conditions under which ships would be requisitioned were now clearly re-stated and re-affirmed. It pointed out that they embraced no substantial departure from the originally proposed agreement. The reply mentioned that the associated Governments recently extended facilities for the shipment of American grain to Holland. Great Britain expresses perfect willingness to continue negotiations for an economic agreement.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, May 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, wiring on April 28, says that the disarmament of anarchists in Petrograd was carried out on the night of April 22 in the most quiet manner. General Kaledin's troops entered Novo Tcherkassk, but were ejected by Soviet forces.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful French Counter-Attacks.

London, April 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: French counter-attacks yesterday noon and evening drove out the enemy from the remainder of the ground he gained in the morning in the neighbourhood of Loos, prisoners a number and secured the whole village. After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy the night was comparatively quiet on the northern battle front. Our line was advanced slightly during the night eastward of Villers Bretonneux.

Artillery Duel North and South of the Avre.

London, April 30.
A French communique reports: There is a somewhat violent artillery duel north and south of the Avre, in the sector of Noyon and on the south bank of the Oise. Our patrols are active on the whole of this front. We brought back prisoners. Our fire repulsed enemy detachments on the right of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace before they achieved any result. We took prisoners.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

Protest Against "Peculiar" Dutch Statements.

Amsterdam, April 28.
The Foreign Minister has presented to the States General an orange book dealing with a variety of questions, which have arisen between Holland and the belligerents since December, 1916. In a memorandum dated October 6th, 1917, relating to Dutch regulations regarding the admittance of captured ships to Dutch ports particularly the case of the German vessel *Marie*, alleged to have been captured by a British ship which entered the port of Tandjongprieck, Java, the British Government strongly protested against the "peculiar and unusual views adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law" and expressed surprise at the association of the name of The Hague with such views, which were bound to be a serious factor for the British Government's consideration in deciding the meeting place of future legislative conferences.

EAST INDIES' TIN EMBARGO.

New York, May 1.
The officials are perturbed at the embargo on exports from the Dutch East Indies from the 22nd April, especially the embargo on tin as supplies are needed for munitions and food preservation. The American production is only ninety tons and probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

GENERAL KORNILOFF ALIVE.

Amsterdam, April 30.
German papers contradict the report that General Korniloff has died of wounds; and say he is marching on Orenburg not with the object of restoration of the Monarchy but to convoke Parliament.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Zurich, April 30.
A message from Budapest says that Dr. Wekerle, owing to inability to reach an agreement as to the details of franchise reform, has declined to form a Cabinet.

BAKU OIL WELLS DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, May 1.
The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased and it is reported that the oil wells are destroyed. (Continued on page 8.)

AMERICAN ITEMS.

The New York State Senate has defeated the proposal of Senator Brown to make it unnecessary for women when registering to give their age.

Five thousand American Indians have enlisted in the army and navy. They have subscribed to more than \$9,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds, have brought a tremendous increase in the production of Indian reservations and assisted in Red Cross work.

San Francisco Washington calculations place the amount of money still to be raised by war loans before June 30 at around \$4,500,000. But the Secretary Mr. McAdoo has stated and has repeated that not less than \$10,000,000 is the requirement. This is not a difference so very slight as to be unworthy of explanation.

New York has still the old consolation regarding its perniciously active Sabbath Committee. The more odious that bigoted body makes itself in cases like that of the prevented Sunday parade of the Upton soldiers, the more surely it works for a rational, twentieth-century amendment of the Sunday Law.

Amendments to take possession of liquor in dry Indian country an offence and to prohibit the sale on the importation into a reservation of the intoxicating beer peyote have been added to the annual Indian Appropriation Bill by the Senate committee. The committee's report says the most stringent prohibition legislation is necessary to prevent the use of liquor in swindling land owning Indians.

License to "trade with the enemy" has been granted the American Red Cross by the War Trade Board. Germany gave the Red Cross exclusively the privilege of sending letters, food and money to American prisoners in Germany. In return it demanded that the Red Cross act as a medium of communication between Germans and their relatives in America. Even the transfer overseas of a brief assurance that Germans in the United States are well constituted "trading with the enemy" and so the license was asked for.

An airtel postal service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York is to be inaugurated not later than April 15th. By arrangement between the Postmaster and the Secretary of War, this service will be conducted for one year as part of the aeronautic training service of the War Department. Six powerful army airplanes will be provided with two in reserve. The War Department will furnish the aviators and machines and will provide a landing field and hangars at Washington. The Post Office Department will provide landing fields and hangars at Philadelphia and New York, will bear the expense of gasoline and upkeep of machines and will furnish the necessary motor trucks and clerical force in connection with the service. Beginning not later than April 15th, one trip each way will be made daily, except Sunday, on a fixed schedule. First class mail not exceeding 300 pounds, occupying a space of not more than 25 cubic feet, will be carried on each trip. It is expected that the trip between Washington and New York, including the stop at Philadelphia, will be made in less than three hours.

DON'T FORGET.

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Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

British Soldier's Arroy.
"Always cold, always hungry, without a pair of socks for his feet, unable to wash a shirt, one small piece of bread and soup all the food given to him daily, implores for parcels, yet knows they will not be given to him." This is the description given, in a letter from the Hon. Secretary of a regimental fund, of the plight of a British soldier who has been in a German prison, practically in solitary confinement, for eight months.

Premier's Grandchild.
A pretty compliment was paid to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George recently. Dressed in Welsh costume, a party of children, who have recently benefited by a journey in the St. Nicholas Home for "aid shocks" children at Oshley, visited 10, Downing-street with presents for the Premier's baby grand-daughter. The gifts included a doll, dressed in a Welsh peasant; a wooden school made by a Welsh cripple in the Hermitage Craft School; and a baby's dress and cap, finely worked by crippled girls. Mr. Lloyd George, who was very pleased with the gifts, promised to visit the school at the first opportunity.

America's Thirteens.
"Can you wonder that our President is a believer in the power of thirteen?" said an American. "There were thirteen original States in the great American Republic, and these were represented in the national flag by thirteen stripes. On the seal of the United States thirteen arrows and thirteen stars appear. The dollar contains thirteen stars. Thirteen letters form the scroll, while on the other side of the coin the eagle has thirteen tail feathers and thirteen wing feathers, and there are thirteen arrow heads, thirteen horizontal lines, and thirteen perpendicular lines. Finally there are thirteen letters in the national motto, 'E Pluribus Unum'."

Sea Sickness and Witchcraft.
The Government Secretary in Bechuanaland reports that natives answered the call for service overseas with the South African Native Labour Company so readily that the number required was soon reached. "As those who had been accepted from the Southern Protectorate were by no means all Christians, and witchcraft still plays an important part in the lives of many," says the official, "the cause of sea-sickness was duly explained to them before they left the territory, and it was with great relief that their dusky wives and other friends heard that they had safely reached the far side of the Great River."

No Rubber for Germany.
According to reliable information from Rio de Janeiro the strict application of the English and American black lists has definitely removed the German from the rubber business in the Amazon and Para. Before the war the rubber trade was almost a German monopoly, the Germans having replaced nearly all Brazilian, English, and Portuguese exporters. In the exportation of rubber Brazilian and Portuguese firms now represent 35.2 per cent, English firms 30.5 per cent, and American firms the remainder. It looks as if the Brazilian rubber trade will be absorbed in the near future by Brazilian and American firms, while England will continue to be the market for rubber from the East.

Studied Biology Under Huxley.
A distinguished gathering of people prominent in the scientific and industrial world assembled at Golder's Green, recently at the cremation of the remains of Mr. Thomas Tyrer, who was closely identified with the commercial and industrial side of chemistry for 55 years. He studied biology under Huxley and physics under Tyndall, but his studies being interrupted by it becoming necessary to earn his own living, he became work's chemist at a manufacturing chemist in Battersea. Later he became managing director of Messrs. Thomas Tyrer and Company, Limited, chemical works, Stratford, in 1881. With a number of other distinguished chemists, founded the Society of Chemical Industry, and he was also identified with the British Association of Chemists.

NOTICES.

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A CARL ROSA ROMANCE

How Sir Thomas Beecham's
Sister Made Her Debut.

A sister of Sir Thomas Beecham now the leading figure in English music, has just made her debut in grand opera, with the Carl Rosa Company, and an unusual story attaches to her appearance. Although possessed of considerable means under the will of her father, the late Sir Joseph Beecham, Bart., Miss Jessie Beecham (in private life Mrs. Delphine) determined not to use the prestige of her name and family in beginning a professional career. With characteristic independence, she assumed a name, and the account of her engagement may be given in the words of the manager of the Carl Rosa Company, Mr. Henry Bradthorn:—

"Some time ago there came to one of our auditions a young lady, who sang to Mr. Van Noorden, Mrs. Carl Rosa, and Mr. Winckworth. Her voice being favourably considered, she was at once engaged, and joined the company soon after."

"Later, at Glasgow, she gave us her real name. Asked why she had not disclosed this at the voice trial, she said that she did not wish to be engaged for any other reason than the merit of her voice."

Miss Beecham is a member of a family that is noted for its love of music and the drama. Her father, the late Sir Joseph Beecham, was well known for the big musical enterprises he undertook in connection with his son, Sir Thomas Beecham. He was also the proprietor of several theatres, and himself an excellent musical amateur, as was also his father, Thomas Beecham, the founder of the famous St. Helens firm.

Miss Beecham's sister, Amy Christine Beecham, is well known as a clever dancer, and has made many appearances on the stage in ballet, both in London and the provinces.

FARMERS AND ANGELS.

Lord Selborne on the Food
Situation.

The Earl of Selborne, addressing the Midland Farmers' Association at Bedford, said that, having seen something of the inside of things while President of the Board of Agriculture, he declared deliberately that the farmers of England had behaved like angels. He didn't say all, because he could point to very distinct exceptions, but on the whole his description was just. Farmers had not been and were not profiteers. It was quite true that farmers had got better prices of late, but that did not make them profiteers. They were prepared to be regulated on the condition that they were not asked to produce a thing below its cost.

As a former President of the Board of Agriculture he expressed sympathy for Mr. Prothero. He did not think there was a single man in England so fit as Mr. Prothero for the post he held, but unfortunately he had not been master of the situation. A great mistake and blunder of the Prime Minister when he established food control was that he did not give the control of home-grown food to the Board of Agriculture, because under the present arrangement the President of the Board of Agriculture and the Food Controller were both in a most impossible situation. The Food Controller should be concerned only with the prices of imported foodstuffs, and the President of Board of Agriculture ought to be responsible for the price of home-grown food.

At last, so he had been informed before he arrived in Stafford, a real effort was to be made to bridge the gulf between the two Departments. A joint committee had been formed from the Board of Agriculture and from the Ministry of Food. He welcomed this attempt, which he was sure was the result of Mr. Prothero's and Lord Rhondda's experience to establish for the first time some form of union between the two Departments.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
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TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamshui, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
CLOSING CRUISE SEASON—1917/1918.

NOTICE.

THE Closing day of the Yachting Season and Prize Presentation will take place at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, 4th May.

The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 2.30 P.M. onwards.
D. K. BLAIR,
Sailing Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

THE REV. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A., has been appointed Headmaster from this date vice Mr. PIERCE, resigned.
H. COPELEY MOYLE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

NOTICES.

100 LUCKY NUMBERS.
AT KOMOR & KOMOR'S

ALL COMMENCING WITH A

SEVEN

ACTING upon the advice of the great Chinese Sage, TO JUA, we have secured 100 (100 Numbers) tickets for the War Bonds Drawing beginning with the figure SEVEN. We will give YOU the opportunity of obtaining a Lucky War Bond Ticket if you contribute ten cents to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. Get one as soon as you can at

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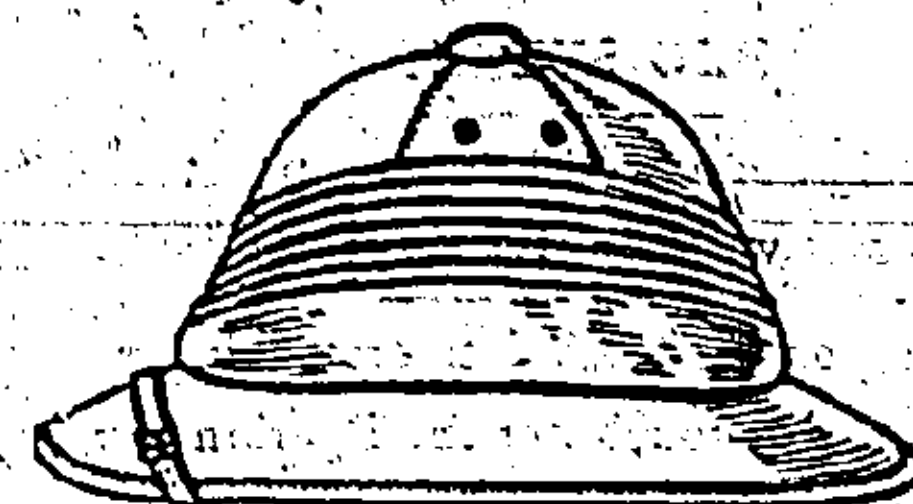
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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
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TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made
to the Directors of this
Company to issue to Walter
Douglas Graham of Hongkong
(deceased) a duplicate Certificate
of sixty shares in the Company
or other Certificates in lieu
thereof upon the statement that
the original Certificate No. 199
for shares numbered 2877/28834
and dated 11th January 1909 has
been lost or destroyed. AND
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that if within 30 days from the
date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such
original Certificate is made to
the Directors they will proceed
to deal with such application for
a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE
ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that
we, the undersigned, being proper
and fully certificated massagers,
have this day formed the above
Massage Association.

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Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
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YOUR
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Blank forms have
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address. Please fill same and
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DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.,
P.O. Box 431,
or to KELLY & WALSH
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HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited
for the post of Acting Lecturer
in Pharmacology and
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lectures is required to be delivered
during the academic year
1918-1919 between the hours
of 4-5 P.M. on any day except
SATURDAY. Applications
should reach the Registrar not
later than May 6th.

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Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

THE RESTORATION OF FRANCE.

"We have nothing but praise for the generous and brotherly assistance with which the British Army spontaneously contributed to the restoration of part of our houses, thus enabling us to resume our occupations. This sincere sympathy displayed an understanding of our position. Every effort was made to mitigate our distress. We would therefore be very grateful to you for kindly conveying to the army the expression of our gratitude for all it did for us." That letter was addressed in June, 1917, to the French mission attached to the British Army, by two farmers, a butcher, a coal dealer, a boat-maker, and a fishmonger of the villages of Cappy and Souvigny, which lie to the south-east of Albert, and which then, after nearly three years, had passed out of the battle zone in France. M. Pierre Lott in his book "L'Outrage des Barbares" has described how in some places the desolation in the evacuated territory was so complete, that even the birds which had found it possible to live on in the battle zone, deserted those spots. "An officer who spoke to me told me a little detail, negligible but touching enough. He told me how the swallows came back. You know their fidelity to their chosen dwellings. When this spring they came back—to find nothing—they seemed to go mad, great flights of them wheeled round and round for hours, uttering their particular screaming alarm cry—and then, as if in a panic, they swept away."

It is this desolation which the armies have set themselves to restore. The French army began at once to make habitable again the quarter of a million acres of French ground which it recovered by the German retreat last year, to rebuild the houses in the 250 towns and villages which have been utterly destroyed, to replenish the farms with live stock, to recultivate the wilderness. So too behind the Allied lines where war and the presence of armies have dispossessed the people and left the ground untilled, the same effort is being made, wherever it is possible to restore it to its use and fruitfulness. There are thousands of little army gardens behind the British lines, where the troops themselves grow their own vegetables, and rear poultry; and there are thousands of acres of this derelict land which the Army authorities are ploughing up again, and on which it has established its own farms. So far as the Army can, it supplies itself by its own labours in order to save transport, and to leave a greater part of the world's diminishing stores of food for the civilian populations.

But this work has another and no less important use. It is helping to restore the broken agricultural life of northern France. It will be years before this land, left untended for two years, ploughed only by shells, or occupied by camps, will be in heart again. But except on the land that has formed the actual battle zone, it is possible to grow in it at once such crops as potatoes and vegetables and oats. It is in this land which has been made into army farms. There is a Directorate of Agriculture at the Army Headquarters in France. The Food Production Department of the Board of Agricultural Supplies is with cultivators and tractors. There are Agricultural Labour Companies being formed in the Labour Units, and Petrol Companies to work the tractors in the Army Service Corps. This year forty thousand acres of France will be cultivated by the British Army. The land is obtained by arrangement with the French Government. It is land which, if the Army did not use it, would be left untilled. The Army will use it for a season, but when the winter comes, if its French owners are able to return to it and cultivate it, the Army will hand it back to them. And so when they come back, they will have felt the plough and have borne crops. It will have some resemblance to what it once was, and with better heart themselves they will be able to settle to their task of putting heart again into their land.

Discharged Soldiers.

Not a few cases have been made public at Home in which it has been revealed that discharged soldiers are already finding it extremely difficult to obtain employment, a condition of affairs far from creditable to the nation. We have read of one man, who as a Lance-Corporal at the front, became physically unfit for further active service and was discharged, only to find that wherever he applied for employment he was turned away. Whilst one can scarcely compel employers to accept men who are unsuitable for the work they have to offer, employers, as a body, should remember that the discharged soldiers have been rendered unfit in the nation's service and therefore in the employers' service. In civil life the Workmen's Compensation Act provides a safeguard for such men, and surely those who have been deprived of full working ability by the fortunes of war are deserving of some such protection. It has been suggested—and we think the suggestion a good one—that the discharged soldier should have the right to bring his case before a Court, give the details of his efforts to get work and the firms to which he has applied, and then be given redress. Firms requiring labour and known to have refused discharged soldiers ought to be called upon to "show cause," and failing a satisfactory answer should be made to suffer some sort of penalty. With all that be has gone through in this war the British "Tommy" is deserving of the most and not the least that we can do, but the very minimum is that he shall be prevented from becoming an unwilling vagrant.

Public Safety.

There seems to be a good deal of carelessness among Chinese contractors, one way and other, and it is high time that some supervision was exercised over them. In addition to the nuisance which is often caused by their coolies loitering in the streets with baskets, all the precautions for the public safety are not always taken. Many times people have narrow escapes when passing buildings in the course of erection, from various pieces of brick and plaster which drop from above owing to the carelessness of the workmen, and one of these days a serious accident will take place. Precautions using the thoroughfare below have to take great care or they are liable to be hit with pieces of stone. The matted screens which are put up to prevent accidents of this kind are more often than not quite inefficient, being in a very dilapidated state, or else they are so badly put up that they are of practically no use whatever because not properly erected. On Chaine Road, where a house has been undergoing repairs, people passing in the roadway below have been threatened with falling rubbish which has littered the ground, and the same thing applied in respect to the houses which have recently been demolished at the top of Ice House Street and on Wyndham Street. It would be better for all concerned if the authorities whose business it is to control building contractors were to issue stricter regulations than those at present in force with regard to this kind of thing.

A Nuisance.

We believe a regulation is in existence providing against coolies wearing large bamboo hats, using the footpaths, but apparently it is a dead letter, like many other regulations made in Hongkong. It constitutes a nuisance to other users of the pavement, and more than that, no one particularly reliable being caught on the foot with the sharp brims of such hats. At one time the regulation was well observed, but of late it has apparently been forgotten, and it is time that those concerned were reminded of it. Generally, the old coolies from past experience recognize that they must not do so, but the younger ones absolutely ignore it and give not a little impudence when requested to remove their hats. If a few of them were hauled up to the Police Station we should perhaps have fewer complaints.

DAY BY DAY.

OUR FAULTS ATTRACT MORE ATTENTION THAN OUR VIRTUES.

To-morrow's Anniversary is that of Lord Anson's victory in 1747.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$s. 1½d.

Spotted Fever.

During the twenty-four hours ended May 1 only five cases of spotted fever were notified. One was from the City of Victoria, and four from other districts. Three deaths resulted, all the sufferers being Chinese.

A Postman's Crime.

The postman who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, about a week ago, for attempting to obtain 20 cents by fraud, appeared before the Magistrate this morning. Defendant had told a Japanese at Wanchai, when he was delivering letters to the house, that the stamp had been pulled off and there was 20 cents tax to pay. His Worship this morning sent him to prison for three months' hard labour, dating from April 30.

The Dollar Directory.

Active steps for the publication of the new Dollar Directory of this city have now been taken. Blank forms for the names and addresses of business houses and residents have been posted by the publishers. It is hoped that the public will respond promptly, and that any residents whose names and addresses have not appeared in the previous issue will now send in particulars for free publication. The clerical staff are now here, engaged in the work of compiling the Directory, and the managing proprietor, Mr. J. R. Fyfe Anderson, arrives here from Singapore within the next ten to fifteen days.

Murder Charge.

Man Kin, alias Tai Tan, alias Chan Hoi, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the murder of Wong Shing at the Junction of Pokfulam Road and Third Street. Prisoner is a Sui Third Board coolie. Inspector McDonald stated that on the day in question a lakong who was on duty in the vicinity heard a cry of "Save life." He ran along Pokfulam Road into Third Street, and at the Junction of these two streets he found deceased lying in the roadway in a pool of blood. Deceased was found stabbed in the heart. Inspector McDonald continued that there was a man in hospital who would be the principal witness in the case. The case was remanded for a week.

Receiving Stolen Goods.

Before Mr. Dyer Hall, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese shopkeeper and his two assistants were charged with receiving stolen property. Defendant was represented by Mr. Hind. It was stated that defendant received into their shop five boxes of umbrellas, three boxes of combs, one box of perfumes, and a box of felt hats. The property was alleged to have been stolen from a Japanese Godown. Mr. Hind said his clients had purchased the goods. They were not aware they had been stolen. Inspector Watt asked for a remand which was granted, bail being fixed at \$1,000 for the first defendant and \$750 each for the others.

A Kowloon Robbery.

Two men were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to rob a house at Kowloon. Inspector Gordon stated that they were seen by some Indians, chased and caught. When they were taken to the Police Station and searched a knife was found inside the stocking of the first defendant. He (Inspector Gordon) asked him what he was going to do with the knife, and he replied that he was only using it for the purposes of fighting and not for robbery. He had a row with a man in a house at Yau-mat a few nights ago and he was going to find him. Enquiries were made and the story was found to be true. He (Inspector Gordon) would charge him with being in unlawful possession of the knife, with intent to use it. The case was remanded up to the Police Station we should perhaps have fewer complaints.

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA."

Italian War Picture Shown at the Victoria Theatre.

The very large audience which gathered at the Victoria Theatre last night to see the wonderful Italian picture "From the Mountains to the Sea" were treated to a delightful entertainment and showed marked appreciation of one of the best war films which has ever been shown in Hongkong. His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, with Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C., Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., Hon. A.D.C., and Mrs. Jenkin were present, as were also Bishop, Foxson and several priests of the Catholic Church.

In every respect, the picture was one which gave great pleasure, showing a glimpse of what our brave Italian Allies are doing in the great war. Having seen the picture, one cannot fail but take a deeper interest in their splendid work against the Austrians. Besides showing some of the most beautiful and mountainous scenery in which severe battles have taken place, the audience were given a glimpse of how the Italians use their big guns, and, moreover, how they fight in their fine system of trenches. The most interesting part of the film was perhaps those scenes showing the Italian Alpine soldiers warming up the steep mountain sides, and one could not but admire these soldiers for their bravery and for the way they fight under such difficult circumstances. The Austrian prisoners captured were a very sorry lot, and must have been glad to be out of the battle.

During the evening, a capital collection of Bruce Bairnsfather's exceedingly funny cartoons were screened and kept the audience convulsed, the "Better ole" being especially amusing. It is hoped that the management of the Victoria Theatre will be successful in obtaining a further set of these cartoons. In every respect the entertainment provided was of an excellent character.

MR. BIRRELL ON THE PRESS.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at a meeting of the North Bristol Liberal Association, said that, if newspapers were unduly strong, it was because Ministers were unduly weak. If newspapers usurped provinces which might properly be allowed to other people, it was because the House of Commons, long since cut off from the only source of its authority and inspiration, the people, had become a mere rump, or fag-end. Though it would be regrettable if they were all formed into one great combine, the newspapers had been, and were, of enormous value to the State. Let them not, in their indignation against Lord Northcliffe and Lord—

What's his name?—forget the obligations they owed to the Press.

Great newspapers always had possessed power, even long before the days of the present Prime Minister (laughter), long before the twin luminaries, Lord Northcliffe and Lord Rothermere, like Castor and Pollux, sailed up into the sky—before they had been even heard of. He was told the Times could, if it chose, force upon any Cabinet a Coercion Bill for Ireland. Two columns of space in a week would be given to "Horrible Outrages" in Ireland—some horrible, some less horrible, and others untrue (laughter)—then one of the leader writers a full-blooded Ulsterman (laughter)—they had a lease of these persons—would be turned on to "write up" the Cabinet would then say Ireland was getting out of hand, and the Chief Secretary of the day would be called on to draft a Coercion Bill—poor devil, (Laughter). Still, it would be to make a violent assault upon newspapers as if they had done nothing but harm. If, since the war began, they had only been allowed to tell more truth, it was

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday Afternoon's Play.

There were several interesting matches played on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon, two of these being in the Open Championship Singles. A very large crowd watched the match between E. E. Green and A. H. Ramjohn, but the former was much more forcible and versatile than his opponent and was an easy winner by 16 6 4 6 4 6 8. M. K. Lo accounted for T. E. Joelsand, after a very close and interesting struggle. The quality of the play was high, and the match might be counted one of the best so far in this competition. The score in Lo's favour was 6 3, 8 6, 4 6 7 5.

The other results of the afternoon were:—
Open Championship Doubles: N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond beat A. Morse and J. E. Irvine 6 2 4 6 8 4.

Mixed Handicap Doubles: Major Hammond and Miss Gordon beat A. B. Raworth and Miss Robertson 6 4 8 3.

Handicap Singles "B": H. W. Weyler beat A. L. Bunt 4 6, 6 4, 6 1.

CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-M.P.

Six Months' Imprisonment for Mr. Arnold Lupton.

At Bow-street the hearing was resumed of the charges against Arnold Lupton, civil engineer, of Victoria-street, Westminster, formerly M.P. for the Stelford Division of Lincolnshire, of unlawfully having in his possession copies of a certain leaflet and of publishing and dispersing and assisting to publish and disperse the leaflet.

Samuel Howell Street, of Streatham, was summoned for printing 2,500 copies of the leaflet, intended for publication and distribution, without his name and address, and for failing to keep for six months, as required by statute, a file copy of the leaflet, with the name and address of the person by whom he was employed to print it. Lupton was also summoned for aiding and abetting Street in the commission of the first-named offence.

Counsel for the defence asked the Court to decide whether the leaflet was anything more than a fair and honest expression of opinion on matters of national concern, and urged that his client had never been actuated by anything but the highest-minded and most honest intention.

With reference to the charge against Lupton, Sir John Dickinson said he was satisfied that the whole tendency and intention of the leaflet was mischievous and such as to cause dissension. The suggestions in it were certainly seditious. They were dangerous to the State and prejudicial to recruiting. They were not, as counsel had suggested, fair and detached expressions of opinion. They were not moderate expressions and in a reasonable way. They were statements which nobody with any feeling of responsibility would have made. Mr. Lupton had had a distinct and double warning, and when he and others chose to go on and continue this course they must be stopped. These things could not be done with impunity.

Lupton was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

The defendant Street was fined £22 10s. and ten guineas costs on the second summons.

Mr. Williams gave notice of appeal.

only charitable to suppose they would not have told quite so many lies. (Laughter and cheers.) The Prime Minister was said to have many friends amongst the Press. "You cannot," said Mr. Birrell, "dictate to a Prime Minister as to whom he shall invite to breakfast." (Laughter.) One Prime Minister is fond of one set and another of another. The Prime Minister has occasionally had friends whom they had better have been without. (Laughter.)

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The significance of the declaration of Viscount Monaca in the Japanese House of Representatives as to his country's attitude towards Russia-German affairs can scarcely be over-estimated, says the Daily Chronicle. Japan has a special cause of quarrel with Germany, and she has also much to forgive Russia. Germany led Russia in robbing our Eastern Ally of the fruits of her victory over China. Germany snatched Kiaochow from the vineyard forbidden to the then friendless Empire; and Russia was installed in the very position from which Japan had been ousted.

Europe little realised how the patriotism of the "Brions of the Firsts" was inflamed. Small as were her army and navy, she for a moment thought of resisting the formidable ultimatum evicting her from her captured territory. A company of heroic mountaineers, Japanese officers at Port Arthur, was prepared to gather together all immediately available forces, march overland to Vladivostok, living upon the country as they went, to vengeance for the insult to the flag to their land. Perhaps we may see the plan attempted, a quarter of a century later, upon a national scale.

While General Allenby is making the Holy Land safe for Zionist democracy, it is interesting to recall a significant Hebrew jubilee. Fifty years ago Disraeli received Queen Victoria's letter appointing him Prime Minister. The hour of triumph for the great adventurer had arrived. The Times proclaimed him: "The servant has become the master." The *Pall Mall*, however, jocosely said: "Disraeli found himself at one with King David in wondering at the 'prosperity of the wicked and the scornful.'"

It was a wonderful time for Disraeli, and once in the saddle he rode like a knight errant of the circus ring. He turned everything to personal profit, even his incoherencies. When they taxed him with departures from earlier declarations of political faith he retorted, "Ah, but nobody listened at that time. It seemed to me that I was pouring water upon sand, but it appears now that the water came from a golden goblet." Everything was perfect to him. The very dispatch from the Queen appointing him was borne to him by the Colonel Grey who had defeated him at his first election.

The moving Arab tribute to the late General Maude is most remarkable when it is remembered that the dead warrior was not of the same faith with his eulogists. Well, we have one of the greatest of the their sons enshrined in semi sacred literature. Dante could not withhold a tribute of admiration from the gallant chivalrous Saladin. He might not too greatly exalt him, but he places him in Limbo, with the souls of the great, who though they have lived virtuously, yet, through lack of baptism, merit not the bliss of Paradise. And Saladin is there, with Homer and Hector and Cæsar.

Gas, which the Germans now seem anxious to drop, has long been at the disposal of our War Office. We have not lacked knowledge on the subject. Lyon Playfair, in 1853, devised a shell which upon explosion would render the air in its neighbourhood quite irrespirable. There was the invention, to be taken or left. But our military authorities rightly turned from it in horror. "It would be as bad as poisoning the wells of the enemy!" they said. With the sinking of hospital ships, and the massacre of civilians, gas was among the things thought impossible in war.

The fact that some of the survivors of the Glencast Castle have been tormented three, four, and even five times previously, suggests the desirability of instituting some badge of recognition for these heroes of the deep. Nothing in the whole history of the war has been finer than the spirit of the humble sailorman, who, after suffering untold hardships through enemy action, has always been willing to go on again immediately and without danger and death.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

OBITUARY.

Paris, May 1.

The death is announced of General Duchesne, commander of the Expeditionary Corps sent to Madagascar in 1894.

PARIS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Paris April 30.

The long range gun is again bombarding Paris.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 28.

Silver is quiet.

SIR FREDERICK SMITH'S RETURN.

Tour of 16,000 Miles in America.

Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Harold Smith, M.P., arrived at a British port recently on the conclusion of his American mission. He appeared to be in the very best of health and to have benefited considerably by his tour.

In an interview, Sir Frederick said he had travelled altogether 16,000 miles and had addressed forty-three meetings, representing a total of about 140,000 people. He described the spirit which prevailed all over the United States as quite extraordinary. "The whole American nation," said Sir Frederick, "is realising with increasing clearness every day the gravity of the task they have undertaken, and they are determined to carry it on to a successful conclusion. I have found everywhere a great and informed admiration of the efforts made by Great Britain in the war. I do not think there has ever been a more cordial feeling in the United States for Great Britain than there is to-day. There is a general appreciation throughout America of the fact that one result of this war will be the bringing together of the Anglo-Saxon races of the world.

"It is quite wrong to suppose that in the agricultural districts there is not a complete realisation of the war and all that it means. Such a lack of appreciation might have been existing some time ago, but it certainly cannot be said to be the case to-day."

In regard to his visit to Canada, Sir Frederick said that it was impossible to walk through the principal towns without being struck by the number of widows there were to be seen. But the spirit of the people was extraordinary, and their enthusiasm and loyalty were as great as in the first year of the war.

Asked what impression he formed of the food position in America, Sir Frederick said the Americans themselves were making great sacrifices in the matter of food, but here, as in everything they did, they came back to the one dominating question of tonnage.

"You have probably seen something of the military preparations of the American nation?" the interviewer asked. "Yes, I have been very much impressed by what I have seen of the immense army collected in the various camps. These armies contain some of the most superb raw material for the making of soldiers that one could wish to see, and all over the States these great hosts are training with a devoted seriousness which is as striking as that of the first hundred thousand. By an off-chance I met Ian Hay in the United States, and the author of the well-known book laid stress upon the impression which had occurred to me."

JELlicoe AND "UNWRITTEN DEEDS".

Records of Gallantry of the Mercantile Marine.

Lord Jellicoe, speaking at the Imperial Service Guild, Liverpool, advocated greater stringency in the use of lights on merchant vessels. There was serious risk, he said, especially in the Channel. His plea for the prohibition of all lights was met by the arguments that it was against Board of Trade regulations. Steaming without lights should be given every possible encouragement, in order to guard against submarine attack.

Lord Jellicoe paid a glowing tribute to the work done in the war by the mercantile marine. His earliest experience of this work was in October 1914, when Commodore Haddock, of the Olympic, almost succeeded in saving off the north coast of Ireland a fine ship whose name he never mentioned.

Three V.O.'s had been awarded to members of the mercantile marine, and one of the recipients, the late Lieut.-Commander Saunders, was one of the heroes of war. The story of his deed was yet to be written, but his opponent—a German—knew what that deed was.

Lord Jellicoe added that he had incidents of the exploit painted, the painting would be sent to New Zealand, where the gallant officer belonged, as a tribute to a very gallant exploit.

The Attorney-General's attention was then directed to the report of an alleged interview with him which appeared in the *Boston Post* extracts from which had been reproduced in this country. Sir Frederick said—

"I have already completely denied this grotesque interview, the absurdity of which I should have thought would satisfy any sensible person that it was not genuine. I was alleged to have said that I threatened to resign if Ousement was not executed, and that I gloried in Ousement's death. Apparently it was suggested that I made such a statement for publication, knowing that every one of my colleagues would be aware of its falsity. I was also alleged to have said in the same interview that Sir E. Carson was a sick and nervous man. That was before Sir Edward's resignation. The probability of such a statement can be conjectured.

"The trend of this three-column interview, based on a few minutes' desultory conversation, was to make mischief with the Irish. One of my principal objects wherever I went was to consolidate all sections of Irish opinion. To that end I operated closely with Mr. T. E. O'Connor during my tour. In America and Canada I gave forty-eight interviews, and I never thought it necessary to ask for a proof. In no case except the *Boston Post* interview have I been misrepresented."

Sir Frederick added that it was a strange coincidence that he had returned on the actual day he had intended when he left England, as he had then arranged to take a case in the Court on Monday, February 18.

Asked by a Press Association representative if he could make any statement regarding his much discussed speech before the New York Bar Association, Sir Frederick said that a verbatim report of it would shortly be available in this country, and he would much rather leave sensible men to judge it for themselves.

THE NEW HOMES OF ENGLAND.

Plans From The House-Wife's Point Of View.

A women's Sub-Committee of the Advisory Council has been appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction to collect information and to give advice on house plans from the point of view of the housewife. It is felt that in the preparation of plans for working-class houses in the past sufficient consideration has not been given to the comfort and convenience of the women who are to live in the houses. It is hoped that no considerable scheme of house-building will be undertaken in the future without careful attention being given to the saving of labour for the wife and the convenience and health of the family generally. The members of the Committee are: Lady Emmott, Mrs. E. Barton, Mrs. Victor Branford, Miss A. Oulton, Dr. Janet Lane Claypool, Mrs. Sanderson Furness, Mrs. G. S. Guy, and Mrs. C. S. Peel, with Miss Leach and Miss Waley as secretaries.

The duties with which they have been entrusted are, briefly: To examine specimen houses and to advise on house plans received from the Architects' Committee. They will also report on such questions as internal fittings, position of doors and windows, size and number of rooms, gardens, communal arrangements, and the outlay of new districts in so far as it may affect the well-being of houses and the convenience of housewives. Selected districts, both in town and in country, will be visited by the Committee, and they will go into touch with women whose experience and co-operation might be of value and who might initiate discussions on housing questions in their own districts.

A conference of London working women was held under the auspices of the Central London Women's Labour League at the Kingsway (Small) Hall. Mrs. Sanderson Furness, secretary of the Housing Sub-Committee of the Women's Labour League, in the chair, said that as the responsibility for making the home lies with women, working women had been consulted by the League as to what they wanted in their homes and how they wanted things arranged.

Mr. J. Alwyn Lloyd, architect of the Welsh Town-Planning and Housing Trust, said that up to the present, although women's influence had been enormous in all matters of reform, they had had practically no part in the designing of their homes, as women had never apparently thought it necessary to enter the profession of architecture. "I hope," he added, "that women will look upon town-planning as a matter that concerns every individual in the community."

Mrs. Swales, of the Women's Labour League, said that flats should be abolished, and every one should have a house. The sleeping accommodation should be apart from the living rooms. Women must insist upon a bathroom being installed with hot and cold water, and if possible, a wash hand basin. Every house should have a pantry or kitchen as distant as possible from the fire.

Society Entertainers.

The Mince Woods, with Mrs. Harry Woods, are to appear at the Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, next Tuesday evening. This will be their farewell appearance in Hongkong. The entertainment of these versatile artists is well-known all through the East where they have been very popular. Their performances are always characterised by gracefulness, refinement and novelty. This opportunity should not be missed by those who wish to spend a jolly evening and hear all the latest Broadway successes. As usual, these artists are contributing a percentage to a most deserving charity, namely, the Blindfold Soldiers at Regent's Park, London. Particulars of the entertainment will be found elsewhere in our advertisement columns. It is to be hoped that the many admirers in Hongkong of these delightful Cabaret entertainment performers will be present in large numbers next Tuesday evening.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

To-day's Proceedings.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. E. H. J. Gompertz) the hearing of the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government, seeking for the annulment of a deportation order made against him by the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkin), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

This morning Mr. E. B. Pollock, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, again went into the witness box, and was further questioned by Mr. Pollock. He asked if the witness considered the request of Li Hong Mi, to be confronted by his witnesses a reasonable one, Mr. Pollock admitted that the request was natural, and would tend to make the enquiry more complete. As a matter of fairness it would be better for the accused to know the witnesses against him.

Mr. Pollock:—I suppose you admit that a man could not explain testimony brought against him of which he was kept in ignorance?—He could not explain it.

Do you not think that a summons to answer charges, the evidence in support of which is withheld, is illusory?—If he is not given enough evidence to make a defence, it would be.

In the charges in this case the word "champer" appears, and don't you think that in order to meet that case the accused must know the parties and the circumstances?—Not more than in general way, and he could call his employer in his defence.

Do you suppose that a man would tell his employer that he had dabbled in champer?—I think that the employer would know the man's general character, and the accused could call other members of the legal profession.

But Li Hong Mi named Mr. Potter as a witness, and the latter made a statement, saying that he did not know that Li Hong Mi was connected with a particular case. And do you seriously suggest that a man can defend himself against an allegation of instituting fraudulent claims?—He can generally.

Then you seem to agree that the onus of proof is put straight on to the accused?—Once the allegations are made against him the onus is on the accused to prove that they are untrue.

Mr. Hallifax reiterated that where charges were of a general character the defence could be general, too, and that would be accepted. His Excellency the Governor would only act on reasonable grounds, and those grounds were the evidence against the accused.

Mr. Pollock:—Is it not unreasonable to confront a man with charges and not tell him the evidence?—I can only say that he is not given details, as to dates and parties.

Mr. Hallifax admitted that no notice was given to the plaintiff that Mr. Potter was going to be examined, but he would have allowed the plaintiff to be present at the examination if it had occurred to him to do so. It was not a usual practice to do so and witness did not think of it.

Mr. Pollock:—Don't you think that it would have been fair to give Mr. Li Hong Mi an opportunity to ask Mr. Potter questions about the Un case?—There seemed no value in it at all after Mr. Potter's statement. I accepted Mr. Potter's statement.

Mr. Hallifax admitted that in certain cases, purely trifling ones, it was usual for the accused to see the person giving evidence against him, but in a case like this it would not be possible to disclose the evidence. If it was disclosed it would have an effect on future cases, and prevent evidence being given.

Mr. Pollock:—Has it ever occurred to you to consider this matter of deportation on the question of fairness?—Yes, and I think the accused in this case was treated fairly. He was given enough information to make a proper defence.

The Chief Justice:—I understand that the accused was given an opportunity to call witnesses, and supposing he had brought a number of men to give evidence as to general conduct would you have caused a further enquiry to be made into these specific charges?—The testimony of these men would have been given full weight.

Supposing he had been given a very good character would you have gone again into the charges?—Yes, we should have gone further.

I take it that you would have tested the character of the charges against?—It is the regular custom to ask witnesses named to do all they can for the accused. Supposing he had tendered this evidence would you have justified in recommending that no order be made until the evidence had been gone into?—That evidence would have been given full weight.

Answering further questions the witness admitted that other deportation proceedings of a similar character had been pending. He could not say whether orders had been made.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. L. Meese, O.S.P., and Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, stated that on November 5 last the plaintiff was brought to the Police Station, where witness saw him together with Mr. Leo D'Almeida. The latter had come to arrange for bail and see the plaintiff on office matters.

Witness took steps to expedite the accused's interview with the S. O. A., for bail could not be granted before the interview. Mr. D'Almeida wanted to see the accused on office matters but witness said that it was not usual for legal advisers to see accused persons before the interview with the S. O. A. An undertaking being given for only office matters to be discussed an interview was allowed.

Witness went on to speak of the regulations existing at the gaol to ensure cleanliness and added that the accused in this case made an objection to a physical examination, or any of the measures taken. If there had been an objection no force would have been used, but a report would have had to be made and the case judged on its merits.

With regard to the finger print, if the matter had been referred to him, he would have waived that, as there was no doubt about the identity of Mr. Li Hong-mi. As no objection was made, the officials at the gaol were only acting in accordance with regulations in doing what they did. Witness thought that a medical examination was most necessary, both for the health of the man himself and the prisoners in the gaol.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster witness said that he could point to nothing in the Ordinance which would take away the right of prospective deportees to see their solicitors before the interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. Neither was there anything in the Prison Regulations to that effect.

After the tiffin interval, Mr. Meese continued his evidence. One of the regulations was that prisoners should take a bath. Mr. Li Hong Mi was not required to take a bath. A prisoner should be examined immediately or as soon as possible by the Medical Officer, and if he was not there he should be examined by the hospital warder.

Mr. Alabaster:—Regarding force when a person is in prison and told to do something, did he consider the prisoner did it under compulsion or voluntarily?—Not of necessity.

Do you mean to say a man must be subjected to physical compulsion before you say he is acting under compulsion?—Not always so. Considering the merits of the case do you think you would have insisted upon finger prints being taken if you had known?—Not if a prisoner is well-known.

With regard to the regulation providing that grey prisoners shall have a number prefixed by his name and address and that his hat, bag, chopsticks, and other things should bear this number, witness said in this case there would only be a number given.

APRIL RAINFALL.

The rainfall during April at registered at the Botanic Gardens, was as follows:—

Date.	Inch.
1st	—
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	—
8th	1.48
9th	—
10th	—
11th	—
12th	—
13th	—
14th	—
15th	—
16th	—
17th	—
18th	—
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	—
26th	—
27th	—
28th	—
29th	—
30th	—
Total	4.13

shall have a number prefixed by his name and address and that his hat, bag, chopsticks, and other things should bear this number, witness said in this case there would only be a number given.

By Mr. Kemp:—The Medical Officer had charge of the health of the prisoners, assisted by hospital warders. There were 550 in gaol at present, normally there were about 600. It would be physically impossible for the medical officer to do all the work himself.

The Chief Justice:—If a man was guilty of a misdemeanour and was sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment in the second division he would be able to wear his own clothes, and be provided with special food. Would he have to undergo an examination?—Yes.

Mr. Kemp said he hoped to keep his address short. In this case there was some objection to the disclosure of the evidence and that was sufficient reason for saying that the procedure should be set aside and the deportation take place. He did not know whether his friends understood that.

Mr. Pollock:—We do not understand it now.

Mr. Kemp:—It is a question of privilege. The Chief Justice:—If you are going to ask us to accept the amendment for the reason when complainant was not given access to the evidence against him on the ground that it was not in the public interests, you should have pleaded it.

The Chief Justice:—Mr. Hallifax gave evidence to the effect that it was not customary to produce the evidence. In this particular case the defendant asked for the production of the evidence. Certain letters were specifically addressed to the Government and the reply was that it was outside the Ordinance and the evidence was confidential. If the Attorney General was merely going to ask that Mr. Hallifax's point justified him in not producing the evidence, on the grounds of custom, the evidence would be sufficient on that point, but if the Attorney General was going to ask them to find that the evidence could not be produced because of public interest, then I think first of all I should call a representative of the Government to say so.

The Attorney General:—It is not a new procedure. The Chief Justice:—It is a case of a unique character. The charges against him are of committing an entirely new class of offence.

Mr. Kemp:—It has merely been extended. The whole issue is of unimportance. The case was adjourned.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

We are asked to state that this Society, known as the "Our Little Bit Society," has been formed by Mrs. S. E. Green, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, has received the following letter:—Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S. W. 1, Jan. 30th, 1918.

Dear Madam:—I am so glad to tell you of the safe arrival of the two cases sent by you on September 7th.

I am commanded by The Queen to convey to you and to all the kind workers and donors of this very nice gift Her Majesty's grateful thanks. The Queen wishes me to say how very much Her Majesty appreciates your work and all the things which are sent which are all most useful and just what we want. I cannot tell you what pleasure we had in unpacking your beautiful things: they were all so well made and so useful. The pyjamas were quite lovely, and all those stretchers, quilts, pillows, and stretchers were made to match have been sent to some of the Casualty Clearing Stations, where I assure you they will be very much appreciated.

I wish I could tell you what a true pleasure it is to get the things so beautifully sent, and so beautifully made. I can only add that all the Matrons of the hospitals, and the soldiers, write such grateful letters of thanks when they get these lovely things.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) ADMIRAL DAWSON.

Mrs. Green.

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM SPRING COLDS.

Spring is a trying season—one day is warm the next is wet and chilly—unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are mother's best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds, or if a cold does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Southmen Road, Shanghai.



DO YOU ENVY OTHERS THEIR HEALTH?

Thin, impure blood is a standing invitation to sickness. It is an open door that indigestion, malaria, neuritis, sciatica, rheumatism and nervous troubles find easy to enter and prostrate the defenceless body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will build up and purify the blood until it becomes a health bearing stream. No part of the body escapes their beneficial influence. Their effect is general and soon the appetite picks up, the digestion becomes good, the eyes brighten, the face becomes rosy and the skin takes on a healthy tint.

Send 12-day for one box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold by all chemists, or by mail at \$1.00 per box. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Southmen Road, Shanghai.

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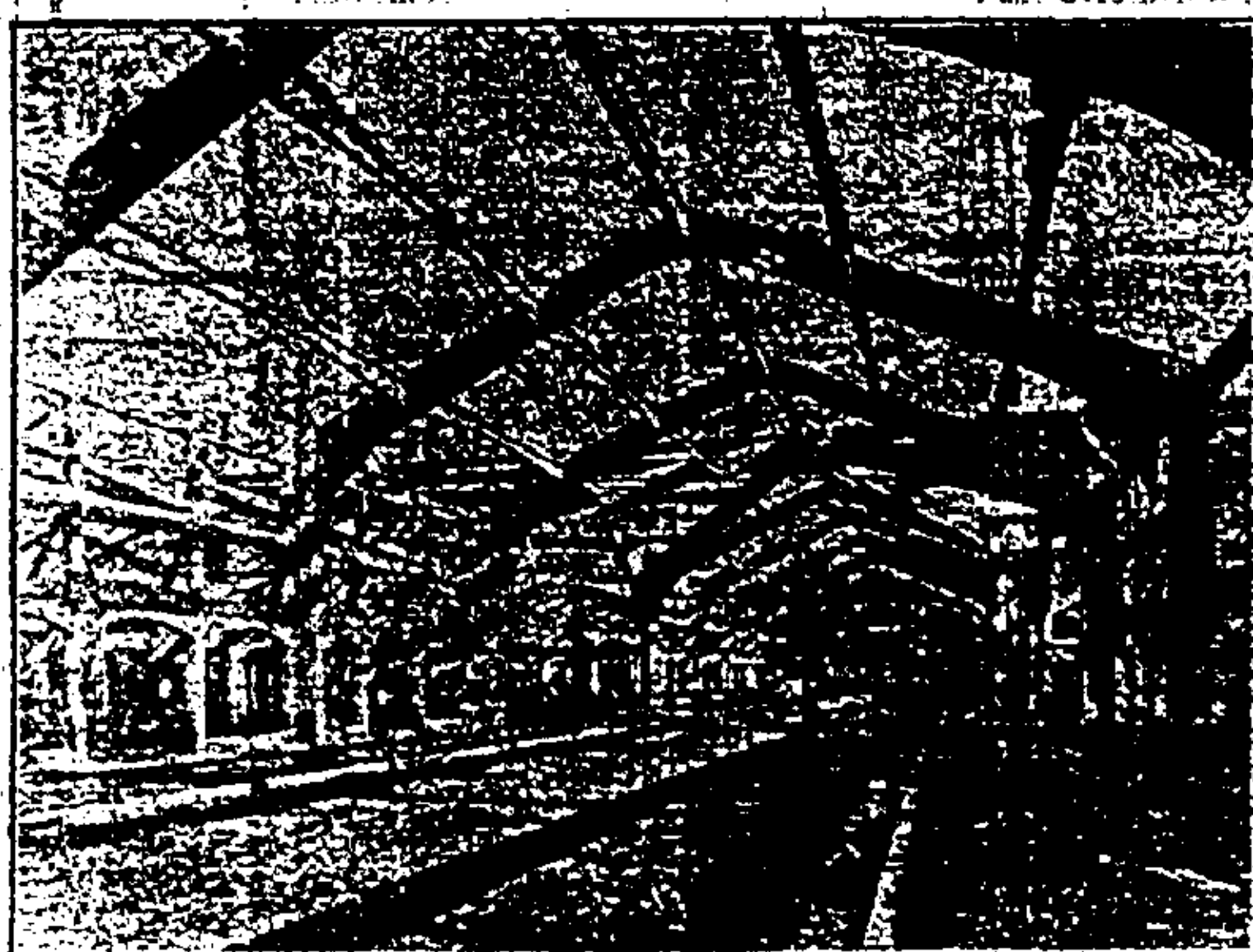
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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



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Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Voeux Road, Central.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons, Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Cotton.

Cotton is continuing its fluctuation on the New York market according to the erratic reports received here. May and July having reached no high as 34 1/2 cents and 33 1/2 cents on April 4, dropped quickly and on April 18 opened at 27 1/2, July 27 1/2, October 25 1/2. But there was a recovery, and the closing quotations the same day were 28 1/2, 28 1/2, 27 1/2. Opening on Wednesday, April 17, was higher, but closing weaker, closing quotations in brackets—May 29 1/2, 29 1/2, July 28 1/2, 28 1/2, October 27 1/2, 27 1/2. It is interesting to note the strength of October, which, of course, is new crop. As for explanation of a decline of six cents, Messrs. T. S. Bone and Co.'s agents telegraph

that the weakness was due to good rains in Texas and Oklahoma and to lack of general support from operators, and that the Government was reported to be about to control grade prices. One report has it that these prices were to be based on 25-cent cotton, Bombay broach fell to Rs. 680, then advanced to Rs. 704 according to Telegrams received yesterday, says the N. O. Daily News of April 20. French Loans Dropped. It will be remembered that last year the French Government approached the Syndicate Bank with a request for a loan of £100,000,000 to be used for the settlement of economic difficulties in goods supplied by Japan to France. At that time, £50,000,000 only was advanced, on the understanding that the other £50,000,000 would be accommodated at a favourable opportunity later. Since then, however, the money market has been growing

strong, and there are now no prospects of easiness setting in again. In the circumstances it is now reported that the Syndicate Bank have informed the French Government that the proposal to raise Yen 50,000,000 in Japan will have to be dropped in defiance. The Messageries Maritimes has also been trying to obtain an advance of ¥30,000,000 to ¥40,000,000 from the Syndicate Bank, but the negotiations have also been broken off for the same reason—that is, the stringency of the money market. It is said that the French Government company will obtain the necessary accommodation from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Asano Shipways—Japan Chronicle. Proposed Prohibition of Re-Export of Rice. It is reported that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, (says the Japan Chronicle) with the view to regulating the

RUSSIAN BANK NOTES.

The Ministry of Finance (says the Peking Daily News of April 20) has addressed the following despatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informing the latter that the Russian Bank in North Manchuria intends to print bank notes for circulation. "When the Chamber of Commerce petitioned to the Government requesting that measures be taken to prevent the Russian Bank in North Manchuria from circulating new Bank notes, your Ministry said that after investigation it was found that the reports in the newspapers were groundless, etc. This Ministry however, has been informed from most reliable sources—that a certain Russian Postmaster lately negotiated with a certain printing house in the Capital for the printing of notes for the Russian Bank in North Manchuria. Although the negotiations were unsuccessful, owing to the refusal of the said printing house to undertake the work it is feared that the notes may be printed elsewhere also. Your Ministry is therefore requested to instruct the diplomatic officials all over the country to exercise vigilance, etc.

market has decided to prohibit the re-export of foreign rice. According to investigations made by the authorities, about 3,000,000 koku of foreign rice is to be imported during this year, about 1,000,000 koku being already in bonded warehouses. Contracts for these imports have primarily been made in anticipation of the removal of the import duty on foreign rice, regarding which there were persistent rumours some time ago. Indeed, an important official in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was quoted as saying that the proposal would soon materialise. It was understood that the Government had actually drawn up a Bill providing for the withdrawal of the import duty on foreign rice but for some reason the Bill was not introduced in the Diet. It is now understood that the proposal has been definitely abandoned, and as a result, some merchants are trying to re-export their imports of foreign rice to the United States and some other countries instead of placing them on the domestic market. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce now contemplates preventing this re-export for the purpose of checking the advance in the price of rice.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/13 1/2
30 d/s	3/11 1/2
60 d/s	3/10 1/2
4 m/s	3/13 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	133
T/T Japan	142 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	74 1/2
T/T Java	157 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	424 1/2
Demand, Paris	425

BUYING.

4 m/s J/C	3/25 1/2
4 m/s D/P	3/24 1/2
6 m/s J/C	3/3
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	3/3
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	75 1/2
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	439 1/2
6 m/s France	444 1/2
Demand, Germany	444 1/2
Demand, New York	74 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148 1/2
Demand, Singapore	133
On Haiphong	114 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	3 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/2
Sovereign	6.35 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45
Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

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DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$3.00% dis.
" 10 "	" "
" 50 "	1.00% dis.
Canton 20 "	6 1/2% dis.

A Women's Memorial.

A memorial to be financed by money earned by women is to be raised to the late Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, the first Englishwoman to take a British medical degree. It is proposed to raise £50,000 to endow 50 beds at the new Hospital for Women which was founded by Dr. Anderson.

Irish Editor Arrested.

M. E. Byrne, editor of the Southern Star, Skibbereen, was arrested at Skibbereen for the alleged disobeying of a military order directing him to reside in Ulster. The order was issued against him three weeks ago in Bantry, where he was engaged as a Gaelic League teacher.

RANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000. Paid up 22,500,000. (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot. General Manager—A. J. Farnotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: PEKING

SHANGHAI TIENSIN HONGKONG SAIGON HAIIPHONG YUNNANFOU

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd. NEW YORK—Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNÉL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.45 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.45 A.M.	9.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.45 A.M.	10.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.45 A.M.	11.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 P.M.	3.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.45 P.M.	4.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT GARS: 10.00 P.M. and 11.00 P.M. 11.00 P.M. every half hour. 11.30 P.M. every hour. every quarter of an hour SUNDAYS

8.00 A.M. 8.15 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 8.45 A.M. 9.00 A.M. 9.15 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 9.45 A.M. 10.00 A.M. 10.15 A.M. 10.30 A.M. 10.45 A.M. 11.00 A.M. 11.15 A.M. 11.30 A.M. 11.45 A.M. 12.00 P.M. 12.15 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 12.45 P.M. 1.00 P.M. 1.15 P.M. 1.30 P.M. 1.45 P.M. 2.00 P.M. 2.15 P.M. 2.30 P.M. 2.45 P.M. 3.00 P.M. 3.15 P.M. 3.30 P.M. 3.45 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 4.15 P.M. 4.30 P.M. 4.45 P.M. 5.00 P.M. 5.15 P.M. 5.30 P.M. 5.45 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

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